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The People's Korea

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Malagasy President Leaves for Home

President Didier Ratsiraka left Pyongyang on Sep. 21 by special plane after paying an official state visit to the DPRK to attend the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK at the invitation of President Kim Il Sung, KCNA reported.

President Kim Il Sung went to the airport and warmly saw off President Ratsiraka.

A grand farewell function took place at the airport.

President Kim Il Sung firmly shook hands with President Ratsiraka and warmly hugged him before parting from him.

President Ratsiraka visited the DPRK from Sep. 6 to 21.

His entourage was consisted of Lucien Xavier Michel Andrianarahinjaka, Chairman of the People's National Assembly, and his wife; Jean-Baptiste Ramanantsalama, Member of the Supreme Revolutionary Council, and his wife; Justin Rarivoson, Minister of the Economy and Trade; Georges Ruphin, Minister in Charge of Information, Ideology and Relations with National Institutions, and his wife; Sibon Guy, Minister of National Defence, and his wife; Simon Pierre, Minister of Rural Development and Agrarian Reform, and his wife; and Rakotofiringa Crescent Solohery, Malagasy Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the DPRK, and others.

During their stay in the DPRK a treaty of friendship and cooperation between the DPRK and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar was signed. An accord on technical cooperation was also signed.

While staying in the DPRK, they visited Anju City and other places.

President Kim Il Sung awarded an order of the DPRK to President Didier Ratsiraka on Sep. 20. (KCNA Radiophoto)

Summit Talks

Talks between President Kim Il Sung and President Ratsiraka were held on Sep. 13, 14 and 19.

The talks proceeded in a sincere and friendly atmosphere.

In company with President Kim Il Sung and his wife, President Ratsiraka and his wife visited the Lake Yonpung-ho on Sep. 15.

In company with President Kim Il Sung, President Ratsiraka reviewed a guard of honour of the Korean People's Army.

The guests were enthusiastically welcomed by huge crowds.

Together with President Kim Il Sung, President Ratsiraka got aboard an excursion boat and did the sight of the Lake Yonpung-ho.

President Kim Il Sung and his wife on Sep. 19 paid a return call on President Ratsiraka and his wife.

He had a conversation with President Ratsiraka in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

President Kim Il Sung on Sep. 20 presented gifts to President Ratsiraka and his wife at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall.

Present on the occasion were Pak Sung Chul and his wife, Li Jong Ok, Kim Man Gum, Ho Dam, Chong Jun Gi, Kong Jin Tae, Hwang Jang Yop and his wife, personages concerned and So Jin Yong, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

Chairman Han Duk Su of Chongryun CSC was also present at the banquet on invitation.

Present at the banquet, together with President Ratsiraka and his wife, were their entourage and Rakotofiringa Crescent Solohery, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar to the DPRK.

The banquet was addressed by President Ratsiraka.

He said: "The highest homage that can be paid to the successes and achievements of Korea and its most shining demonstrations are symbolized and brought into relief by the participation of 110 foreign delegations in the festivals which marked the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. With hope and optimism we wait for the independent and peaceful reunification of your divided country."

President Kim Il Sung also made a speech at the banquet.

He said: "Our people will, in the future, too, hold high the banner of unity and further expand and develop friendly and cooperative relations with the Malagacy people in all the political, economic and cultural fields on the common front against imperialism and for independence.

The banquet proceeded in an amicable atmosphere overflowing with friendly sentiments.

Banquet

President Kim Il Sung on Sep. 20 awarded the Orders of National Flag First Class to President Ratsiraka and to his wife at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall.

Orders and medals of the DPRK were also awarded to the entourage of President Ratsiraka.

President Ratsiraka and his wife arranged a grand banquet at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on the evening of Sep. 20 in honour of President Kim Il Sung and his wife.

President Kim Il Sung and his wife were invited to the banquet.

Also invited were Pak Sung Chul and his wife, Li Jong Ok, Kim Man Gum, Ho Dam, Chong Jun Gi, Kong Jin Tae, Hwang Jang Yop and his wife and other leading personages and So Jin Yong, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

President KIM IL SUNG Receives Greetings from Foreign Party, State Leaders

President Kim Il Sung received congratulatory messages from foreign Party and state leaders on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, according to a KCNA report.

Messages came from:

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L. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and A. Kosygin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR; Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic, and Manea Manescu, Premier of the Government of the Romanian Socialist Republic; Edward Gierek, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Henryk Jablonski, President of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic, and Piotr Jaroszewicz, Chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers; Masie Nguema Biyogo Negue Ndong, Chairman of the Central Committee of the National United Workers' Party of Equatorial Guinea, Life President, Head of State and Head of the People's Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea; U Ne Win, President of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma; Michael Manley, Prime Minister of Jamaica; Pol Pot, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kampuchea and Prime Minister of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, and Khieu Samphan, President of the Presidium of the State of Democratic Kampuchea; Arthur Chung, President of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana; Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, Leader of the People's National Congress of Guyana and Prime Minister of the Cooperative -Republic of Guyana; Fidel Castro Ruz, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, President of the State Council and Prime Minister of the Government of the Republic of Cuba; El Hadj Omar Bongo, President of the Republic of Gabon; Colonel Moammar El Gaddafy, Leader of the Significant September One Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; Ali Nasser Mohamed, Chairman of the Provisional Council and Prime Minister of the Cabinet of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen; Habib Bourguiba, President of the Republic of Tunisia; Ahmad Hassan Al-Bakr, President of the Republic of Iraq; Dawda Kairaba Jawara, President of the Republic of Gambia; Josip Broz Tito; Dr. Benjamin Henry Shearer, President of the Republic of Singapore; General Joachim Yhomby Opango, President of the Military Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour, President, Head of State and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of the Congo; Dr. Agostinho Neto, Chairman of the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Workers' Party and President of the People's Republic of Angola; Mathieu Kerekou, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin, President, Head of State and Head of the Military Revolutionary Government of the People's Republic of Benin; Ahmed Sekou Toure, General Secretary of the Guinean Democratic Party and President of the Republic of Guinea; General Felix Malloum Ngakoutou Bey-Ndi, President of the Republic of Chad; Malietoa Tanumafili the Second, Head of State of West Samoa; Bhulmibol Adulyaddet, King of Thailand; Urho Kekkonen, President of the Republic of Finland; Lieutenant General F.W.K. Akuffo, Head of State and Chairman of the Supreme Military Council of the Republic of Ghana; Julius K. Nyerere, President of the United Republic of Tanzania; Leopold Sedar Senghor, President of the Republic of Senegal; Colonel Moussa Traore, Chairman of the Military Committee of National Liberation, Head of State and Prime Minister of the Government of Mali; Major General Habyarimana Juvenal, President of the Republic of Rwanda and Chairman-Founder of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development; Samora Moises Machel, Chairman of the Liberation Front of Mozambique and President of the People's Republic of Mozambique; Luis Cabral, President of the Council of State of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau; Kenneth David Kaunda, President of the Republic of Zambia; Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and Prime Minister of Socialist Ethiopia; Hassan Bin Talal, Acting King of the Jordan; Lieutenant Colonel Ali Abdullah Saleh, President and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Yemen Arab Republic; Siaka Probyn Stevens, President of the Republic of Sierra Leone; Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga, Chairman-Founder of the People's Movement of Revolution and President of the Republic of Zaire; Gustav Husak, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, and Lubomir Strougal, Premier of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; Todor Zhivkov, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, and Stanko Todorov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic.

(Continued on page 2)

KOREA FOCUS

Outstanding Issue Facing Pyongyang, Washington

It is a unanimous desire of the world public to see any international issue settled in a peaceful way: The American people voiced a firm commitment to peace whenever a Presidential election came since the last world war. Dwight D. Eisenhower was elected President when he pledged to end the Korean War. Nixon became Chief Executive thanks to his promise to end the Vietnam War. The American voters brought Carter into the White House as he pledged a $5-7 billion cutback in defense spending, a stabilized life for the taxpayers, human rights diplomacy and the withdrawal of GI's from south Korea. As a matter of fact, a doubt remains about the real motives behind the pledged peace efforts of these men. Anyhow, in order to translate into practice the aspirations of the American people for peace, it is advisable to enter into conversations with any given country on an equal footing as Carter once remarked.

President Kim Il Sung reiterated the DPRK Government's proposal for bilateral talks with the U.S. in his speech delivered on Sep. 9 at the central celebration of its 30th founding anniversary. The first call for such talks was made in a letter from the DPRK's Supreme People's Assembly to the U.S. Congress in March 1974. The American response was unprecedentedly quick. The Americans refused to talk without the participation of the south Koreans.

Pressing issues remain unresolved between the DPRK and the U.S., the problems whose solution brooks no further delay. The most outstanding of them are those relating to the Korean War, that have been left unsettled during the past 25 years. As stated in its preamble, the July 1953 Korean Armistice Agreement is temporary in nature, aimed at ensuring a military ceasefire pending an ultimate settlement of the Korean question. The truce accord envisages withdrawal of all the foreign armed forces from the Korean Peninsula.

Generally speaking, two totally differing options are up for choice after the signing of a ceasefire agreement: one is to scrap the truce accord and resume hostilities and the other to develop the accord into a peace agreement for the purpose of securing a lasting peace. The world community, including the U.S. public, favors the latter, a path to peace. It should be recalled here that the UN General Assembly disbanded the UNCURK and called for the withdrawal of all the foreign troops from Korea, evidence of worldwide concern with the preservation of peace on the Korean Peninsula. However, a state of war exists between the DPRK and the U.S., that of belligerency. This is what both the Korean and the American peoples aspire after.

The Syngman Rhee regime in Seoul objected to and refused to sign the Korean Armistice Agreement, leaving Pyongyang and Washington to sign it. South Korea defaulted. For the last 25 years the Korean armistice accord has been maintained by the armed forces of the DPRK and the U.S. The only parties to the truce accord are Pyongyang and Washington and nobody else.

The proposed bilateral talks between the DPRK and the U.S. are to discuss measures of settling all the outstanding issues of mutual concern. The following four parts are major contents of the DPRK's March 1974 offer to talk with the U.S.: firstly, pledge of non-aggression against each other and removal of the threats of armed clashes; secondly, stop to the arms race and halt of the introduction of weapons into Korea; thirdly, the withdrawal of all the foreign forces from the Korean Peninsula; and fourthly, making the Korean Peninsula free from any operational and military base of a third country. These are reasonable updating and application of the respective provisions and the underlying spirit of the current armistice agreement.

The issue that deserves most clarity is that of reunification of the Korean Peninsula. The reunification issue is a purely domestic affair of the Korean people, a matter subject to north-south negotiations. There is no space for outside maneuvering for intervention. What the Americans can contribute to Korean reintegration, if any, is perhaps to cease obstructing the efforts for it. Most Americans call south Korea "our baby." The job of the Americans is to exert their due influence on the dictatorial Pak junta to stop suppressing the forces committed to democratic rule and reunification and to restore democracy in south Korea.

The continuing division of the Korean Peninsula is a principal source of threats of war in that part of the world. Some people argue that the reunification of Korea would jeopardise the security of Japan, a rehash of the stereotyped "domino theory." History saw Japan threaten and attack Korea. At no time in history had Korea been the aggressor on Japan. Korea contributed greatly to Japan's cultural development but never posed any military threat to that country. Korea after a north-south reunification has a population half that of Japan. It cannot be disputed that Japan posseses national superior to that of reunified Korea. It was with the tacit approval of the Americans that the Japanese were able to undertake a successful conquest of Korea. It is safe to believe that a majority of the American people are not happy with their Government using their tax dollars in assisting Japan's reinroads into south Korea.

The geopolitical considerations on the international arena and the present things concerning the bilateral Pyongyang-Washington relations make it imperative for the two governments to start negotiations in the interests of the two peoples and peace in Asia and in other parts of the globe.

500 Mil. Yen Scholarships Sent Here

President Kim Il Sung, on the threshold of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK sent the 69th instalment of educational aid fund and stipends for the children of the compatriots in Japan, KCNA reported.

The educational aid fund and stipends sent by him this time amount to 500 million yen (in Japanese currency).

They are imbued with the benevolent care of the President to rear all the Korean youth and children in Japan, just like those in the homeland, into useful workers firmly armed with the revolutionary world outlook and capable of creditably serving for the socialist construction of the homeland.

The educational aid fund and stipends sent by him in 69 instalments for the children of the compatriots in Japan since 1957 total 25,362,827,033 yen (in Japanese currency).

11 Countries Boycott 42nd World Shooting Championships Slated in Seoul

Eleven countries including the DPRK, the USSR and the Republic of Cuba decided to boycott the 42nd World Shooting Championships slated for Sep. 27 in Seoul, according to a report.

Earlier on Jul. 25, the Executive of the General Federation of Sports of Syria issued a statement to boycott the championships.

The statement said: "Proceeding from our view that sports is a link in the chain of the honourable struggle against world imperialism, the struggle for smashing all the ambitions of the colonialists and from the principled stand of our country, the Executive of the General Federation of Sports decided at its 19th meeting held on Jul. 25, 1978, not to participate in the World Shooting Championships to be held in Seoul of south Korea, the foe of the people's liberation and den of U.S. imperialism and its puppets."

In March, this year, Yugoslavia already refused to participate in the championships.

Afghan Gov't Severs Ties With Pak Junta

PYONGYANG, Sep. 18 (KCNA)—The Afghan Government on Sep. 17 officially announced that Afghanistan severed diplomatic relations with the south Korean puppet clique, according to a report from Kabul.

This step was taken at a cabinet meeting of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan held that day, presided over by Noor Mohammad Taraki, Chairman of the Afghan Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister.

A government statement issued after the cabinet meeting noted that the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan recognizes only one Korean state represented by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

This just step is a heavy blow at the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, their stooges, who are obdurately obstructing the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, persisting in the "two Koreas" plot.

This also patently proves that the desperate attempt of the U.S. imperialists to isolate our Republic in the international arena meets a shameful fiasco and the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, their stooges, are isolated more and more in the international arena.

Facts show that the Government of our Republic whose international prestige and authority are rising with each passing day is the genuine legitimate representative of the Korean people and enjoys the unqualified support of the peoples of the non-aligned countries and developing countries.

32 Americans Urge GI Pullout

On Sep. 12, 32 Americans from the academy, the press, the religious circles and social activists issued a statement, urging the Carter administration to withdraw the U.S. troops from south Korea.

The signers includes Robert, C. Aldridge, former Trident missile designer of the Lockheed Aircraft Corp, Eugene Ruice, professor of Calif. University, and Dick Luverbarger, peace activist.

Follows the full text of the statement:

In February 1976 you said that the United States should "withdraw completely and immediately" all its troops from south Korea. You subsequently said that if elected president you would "immediately ship out nuclear weapons".

Now in 1978 there are still over 40,000 American troops in south Korea and the nuclear weapons are still there.

It has been nearly 25 years since the armistice was realized in Korea. It is now time for you to act.

We the undersigned feel that you have broken your promise on this issue. We ask that you take firm steps to remove immediately and entirely U.S. troops from Korea and to remove immediately and entirely the nuclear weapons in Korea.

Symposium on Korean Issue Held Here

A "Symposium on the Korean Issue" was held on Sep. 19 at Gakushi Kaikan Hall, Tokyo, under the sponsorship of Chosen Sinbo Company, in celebration of the 30th founding anniversary of the DPRK.

Present were around 250 Japanese, representing political parties, labour unions, democratic organizations, academic circles, men of culture and the press.

The participants included Vice-Chairmen Li Jin Gyu and Yun Sang Chol of Chongryun CSC and other responsible personnels of Chongryun-affiliated organizations.

President Chong Un Ryong made a speech on behalf of the sponsor.

The following were major topics: 1) "Korea's Reunification and the Position of the Japanese People" by Suzuki Jiro, professor of Tokyo Metropolitan Univ.; 2) "Korea Policy of the Carter Administration" by Imagawa Eiichi, commentator; 3) "Recent Military Situation Surrounding the Korean Peninsula" by Hayashi Shigeo, commentator; and 4) "Two-Korea' Policy and the Will of Our Nation" by Choe U Gyun, editor-in-chief of Chosen Sinbo Company; 5) "Human Rights in South Korea and Japanese Democracy", by Ueda Seikichi, lawyer; and 6) "Present Situation of South Korean Economy and Its Future" by Nakagawa Nobuo, commentator.

Active discussions were held by the participants.

People's Daily Fetes 30th Birthday of DPRK, Denounces Divisive Policy of U.S., Pak Clique

The September 9 issue of the Chinese "People's Daily" carried an editorial headlined "Glorious Course of Struggle" on the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, according to a Hsinhua report.

The editorial said:

The DPRK is a great socialist country. Over the decades, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people and the founder of the DPRK, has integrated the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Korean revolution, formulated a Marxist-Leninist line to which he adhered, and led the Korean revolution from victory to victory. Under the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung, the Korean people, through long years of armed struggle, overthrew the brutal colonial rule of Japanese imperialism and founded the DPRK in which the people are their own masters, thereby opening a new era in Korean history.

In the last three decades, the heroic DPRK has gone through a glorious course of struggle. Carrying forward their glorious revolutionary tradition and fighting tenaciously and valiantly, the Korean people defeated the aggressors and won the great victory of the Fatherland Liberation War, thus safeguarding the fruits of their revolution and the independence and security of their fatherland. Their victory has set for the world's revolutionary people a shining example of a small and weak country defeating a big and powerful country.

After the victory of the Fatherland Liberation War, the Korean people, adhering to the policy of "independence in politics, self-sustenance in economy and self-defence in national defence" put forth by President Kim Il Sung, gave full play to the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle and rebuilt their homeland on the war ruins at Chollima (winged steed) speed.

At present, the Korean people, holding aloft the banner of the three revolutions—ideological, technical and cultural—and engaged in the extensive and deep-going "three revolution red flag movement," are striving with high morale and strong fighting will to bring about a new upsurge in socialist construction for the successful realization of the magnificent Second Seven-Year Plan. The Chinese people rejoice at and regard as their own the achievements of the fraternal Korean people and wish them fresh and greater success.

In international struggles, the Government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea uphold Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, vigorously strengthen solidarity with the countries and people of the Third World, resolutely safeguard the basic principles of the non-aligned movement, firmly oppose imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and other forms of domination, and support the just struggle of the peoples of the world, thereby making tremendous contributions to the revolutionary cause of the world's people against imperialism. We are glad to see the ever rising international prestige of the DPRK and its increasingly bigger role in international affairs. The Korean people have friends all over the world.

The editorial continued:

The Chinese Government and people have always firmly supported the Korean people's sacred cause of national reunification and strongly denounce the divisive policy of the U.S. and the Pak Jung Hi clique. Reunification of Korea is an aspiration shared by all the Korean people. The Korean question should be resolved by the Korean people themselves in accordance with the three principles and five-point programme set forth by President Kim Il Sung, and without outside intervention.

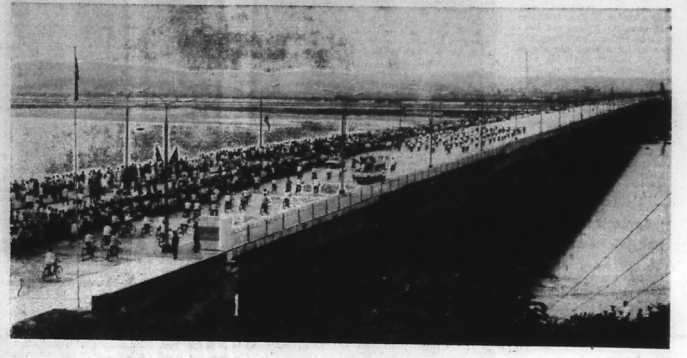
The "UN Force Command" should be dissolved at once and the United States must withdraw all its aggressor troops and weapons from south Korea. All schemes to create "two Koreas" with a view to permanently splitting Korea run counter to the tide of history and are doomed to failure.

Referring to the traditional relations of friendship between China and Korea, the editorial said:

Last May, the Chinese people's wise leader Chairman Hua Kuo-feng visited Korea. He and President Kim Il Sung had successful talks and jointly added a new brilliant chapter to the annals of Sino-Korean friendship, bringing it to a new pinnacle. We sincerely wish that the militant friendship and revolutionary unity between the Chinese and Korean peoples will last for ever.

Grand New Edifices in Photos

▲The Pyongyang-Wonsan Express Highway was opened to traffic on September 2. It links the east and the west of the country. The completion of this highway makes it more convenient to travel between Pyongyang and Wonsan by bus or car than by train. Many buses and taxis are expected to sent there.

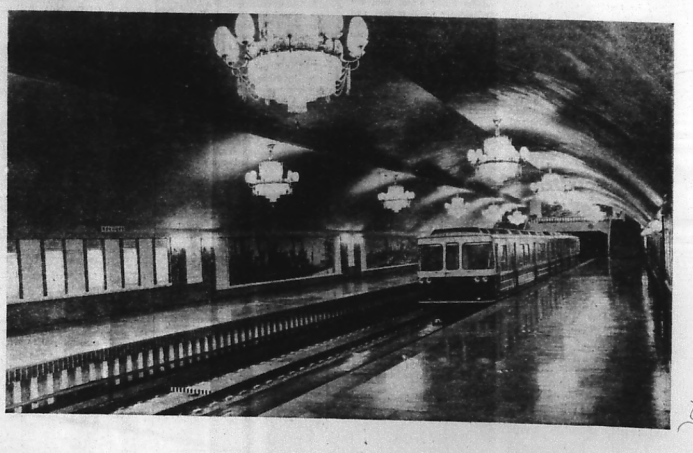


▲"Chongchon Bridge" was built across the River Chongchon and was opened to traffic on August 17 this year.

It is the DPRK's longest bridge, linking the new industrial district in North Pyongan Province and the newly-built Anju in South Pyongan Province.

The bridge with its broad driveway and footpaths is chiefly intended for the working people going to and from their worksites. Ships can freely sail beneath it.

◀The first-stage project of the Pongiwa Chemical Plant recently completed and production started. The first-stage project was completed in a little over one year after its start, in spite of the fact that it accounts for the greater part of the whole construction.



▼The third-stage project of the Pyongyang Metro was completed and opened on September 3.

Each station is decorated with grand mural paintings, mosaics and sculptures. The pillars were built with marble. It is more convenient for the city people to utilize the metro where it is neither cold in winter nor warm in summer. More electric coaches are expected to be manufactured.

(Continued from page 1)

Gaafar Mohammed Nimeri, President of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan; General Gnassingbe Eyadema, Chairman-Founder of the Togolese People's Rally and President of the Republic of Togo; J.R. Jayewardene, President of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka; France Albert Rene, President of the Republic of Seychelles; and Antonio Ramalho Eanes, President of the Republic of Portugal.

Takeiri Yoshikatsu, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Komeito, Japan; Armand Nagnin, General Secretary of the Workers' Party of Switzerland; Martin Gunnar Gnuttsen, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Norwegian Communist Party; Fernando Maldonando, Secretary General of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Revolutionary Party of Ecuador; Dr. Alvaro Montero Mejia, General Secretary of the Socialist Party of Costa Rica; Kalevi Sorsa, Chairman, and ULF Sundkbsit, General Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Social-Democratic Party of Finland; Dr. Jose Francisco Pena Gomez, General Secretary of the Dominican Revolutionary Party; Asukata Ichio, Chairman, Akune Noboru, Vice-Chairman, and Kawakami Tamio, Director of the International Department, of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party; Dr. Bassos Rissarides, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Cyprus; Luis Martini, Secretary General of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party of Workers of Argentina; Kazi Zafar Ahmed, Secretary General of the United People's Party of Bangladesh; Leo Brincat, President of the Malta Labour Party; Berge Furre, Chairman, and Lasse Jahnsen, Secretary General, of the Central Committee of the Socialist Left Party of Norway; Eduard Hafner, General Secretary of the Swiss Progressive Organisations and Chairman of the Swiss Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification; E.M.S. Namboodiripad, General Secretary of the Communist Party of India (Marxist); Gert Petersen, Chairman of the Socialist Popular Party of Denmark; Dario Ghisletta, Deputy General Secretary of the Swiss Independent Socialist Party, on behalf of the Party; Dominique Galle, General Secretary, and Robert Oppetit, Chief for International Affairs, of the Progressive Gaullists Union of France; and Henry Winston, National Chairman, and Gus Hall, General Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the United States of America.

The messages warmly hailed the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK and underlined the historical significance of the founding of the Republic.

Pointing to the enormous successes registered by the Korean people in the revolution and construction under the wise leadership of the President and the WPK, they extended full support to the struggle of the Korean people for achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The messages expressed the belief that the bonds of friendship between the DPRK and these countries would continue to strengthen and develop in the future.

They sincerely wished good health and a long life to President Kim Il Sung.

Friendship Associations Founded

RWANDA

The Korea-Rwanda Friendship Association was founded.

Its inaugural meeting was held in Pyongyang on September 12.

Ryu Gum Son was elected its chairman.

A letter to Juvenal Habyarimana, President of the Republic of Rwanda and Founder-Chairman of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development, was adopted at the meeting.

SENEGAL

The Korea-Senegal Friendship Association was founded.

Its inauguration was held in Pyongyang on September 14.

Chu Hwa Jong was elected its chairman.

A letter to Leopold Sedar Senghor, President of the Republic of Senegal, was adopted at the inaugural meeting.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

The Korea-Equatorial Guinea Friendship Association was founded.

Its inaugural meeting was held in Pyongyang on September 15.

Chi Jae Ryong was elected its chairman.

A letter to Masie Nguema Biyogo Negue Ndong, Constitutional Life President of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, was adopted at the meeting.

MOZAMBIQUE

The Korea-Mozambique Friendship Association was inaugurated in Pyongyang recently.

The leading body of the association was elected at the inaugural meeting.

Son Song Pil was elected chairman of the association.

A letter to Samora Moises Machel, President of the People's Republic of Mozambique, was adopted at the meeting.

News in Brief

Aug. 23

* Morarji Desai, Prime Minister of India, met the Korean journalists delegation headed by Kim Song Gol.

The Prime Minister extended support to the Korean people's cause of the country's independent and peaceful reunification and hoped for mutual cooperation and support among the non-aligned countries. India and all other developing countries should become prospering powerful states, he stated.

Aug. 25

* Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, Prime Minister of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, met Li Jun Ok, Ambassador of the DPRK to Guyana.

Aug. 26

* Kofi Baah Aidoo, first Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Ghana to the DPRK, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

Aug. 28

* Louis Lindsay, delegate of the Party and Government of Jamaica, who is special adviser of Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley on political mobilization and Chief Technical Director of the Ministry of Parliamentary and Regional Affairs arrived in Pyongyang.

* Chong Sung Gyu, Ambassador of the DPRK to Zambia, paid a farewell call on Kenneth David Kaunda, President of Zambia.

The President expressed satisfaction with the excellent development of the relations between Zambia and Korea.

On behalf of the Party, Government and people of Zambia, he reassured Zambia's continued support to the reunification of Korea.

Aug. 29

* Nyamzhabin Baasanzhav, newly-appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Mongolian People's Republic to the DPRK, arrived in Pyongyang by train.

* A delegation of the parliamentary group of the DPRK headed by Son Song Pil left Korea by plane to attend the 65th meeting of the Inter-Parliamentary Union to be held in West Germany.

* Li Sok Ryong, Ambassador of the DPRK to Jordan, called on Hussein the First, King of Jordan.

Aug. 31

* A government trade delegation of the DPRK headed by Li Song Rok left Korea by plane to attend the Plovdiv International Fair of Bulgaria.

* A Rodong Sinmun (organ of the C.C. of the W.P.K.) delegation headed by Chong Ha Chon left Pyongyang by plane to attend the festival of "Humanite", organ of the French Communist Party.

* Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Hwang Hon, permanent delegate of the DPRK to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, left Pyongyang by plane.

* Kim Man Hyop, Ambassador of the DPRK to Mali, visited Seyni Kountche, Head of State, Chairman of the Supreme Military Council and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Niger.

The head of state expressed support to the national reunification of Korea, saying that the Government of the Republic of Niger opposes the division of Korea and hopes to see that she is reunified at an early date independently and peacefully through negotiation.

Sep. 1

* Babis Drakopulous, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece (Interior), on a visit to Romania met the DPRK Ambassador to Romania in Bucharest.

The general secretary asked the ambassador to convey his best congratulations to President Kim Il Sung on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

(KCNA)

Korea-Poland Air Accord Signed

An agreement on air service between the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Polish People's Republic was signed in Pyongyang on August 28.

The agreement was signed by Kim Yo Ung, authorized by the Government of the DPRK, and Mieczyslaw Roman, General Director of the General Department of Civil Aviation of the PPR, authorized by the Government of the PPR.

Meets Held to Welcome Foreign Dels.

More than 100 delegations from five continents of the world attended the grand central celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea held on September 9 in Pyongyang in the presence of President Kim Il Sung.

Before and after the celebration, many delegations inspected various places including Mangyongdae, Pyongyang Metro, the Korean Central History Museum.

After the central celebration, meets were held to welcome foreign delegations respectively. (*Continued from the previous issue*)

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YAR, Cameroon, Central Africa

A meeting was held at Kim Hyong Jik Normal College on September 11 in welcome of the government delegation of the Yemen Arab Republic, the party and government delegation of Cameroon and the party and government delegation of Central Africa.

Kim Gyong Ryon and other personages concerned attended the meeting.

Invited there were the members of the government delegation of the Yemen Arab Republic headed by Abdul Sallam Mokbel, Minister of Social Affairs, Labour and Youth of the Yemen Arab Republic, of the party and government delegation of Cameroon headed by Tonye Mbog Ferrix, Minister of Youth and Sports of the United Republic of Cameroon, and of the party and government delegation of Central Africa headed by Joaquim Da Silva Nzengue, State Minister of the Palace in Charge of the Organization of the Party of the Central African Empire.

Addressing the meeting first, Choe Gum Sun said that the peoples of the Yemen Arab Republic, the United Republic of Cameroon and the Central African Empire, like the Korean people, had waged arduous struggles against imperialism and colonialism for a long time in the past and are now waging a joint struggle for the building of a new life under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence. She noted that the Korean people are sincerely rejoiced as over their own over the successes made by them in the struggle for the independent development of their countries.

Joaquim Da Silva Nzengue, head of the party and government delegation of Central Africa, spoke next.

Expressing deep thanks for the warm welcome accorded the delegations, he said:

The fame of the Korean revolution is widely known to the world across the borderline of Korea; it is a beacon of hope, an example of heroism and a great inspiration for all the people who want liberation and political independence.

Such example is attributable to the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Vietnam

A friendship meeting with the party and government delegation of Vietnam was held on September 11 at the Korea-Viet Nam Friendship Ryongo Cooperative Farm.

Invited to the meeting were the members of the party and government delegation of Vietnam headed by Nguyen Lam, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Viet Nam, and Le Trung Nam, Vietnamese Ambassador to the DPRK.

Personages concerned and functionaries of the farm were present there.

The attendants had a conversation in a friendly atmosphere.

Guinea-Bissau

A meeting was held at the Kim Chaek Polytechnic Institute on September 11 in welcome of the government delegation of Guinea-Bissau.

Speaking first at the meeting, Choe Tae Bok said that the Korean and Guinea-Bissau peoples have both waged an arduous struggle against imperialism and colonialism and are today waging a common struggle under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

The Korean people are sincerely rejoiced over the successes registered by the Guinea-Bissau people, he said.

Alexandre Nunes Correia, Secretary General of the State Commissariat for Foreign Affairs, Member of the National Council of the African Party for Independence in Guinea-Bissau and Capé Verde and Member of the Autonomous Section Committee of Bissau, who is heading the delegation, said in his speech that, though Guinea-Bissau is geographically far away from Korea, its people always stand on the side of the Korean people.

Costa Rica, PASOK

A meeting was held on September 12 at the Theatre of the Wonsan Youth Hall in welcome of the delegation of the Socialist Party of Costa Rica and the delegation of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement.

The meeting was attended by Kim Bong Ju and other personages and working people in the city.

Addressing the meeting first, Paek Jong Won said: Our people greatly value the friendly relations with the Socialist Party of Costa Rica and the Panhellenic Socialist Movement and always follow their just struggle with keen interests. He expressed support and solidarity for these parties in their untiring efforts to do away with imperialist exploitation and oppression, defend the interests of the working people of their countries and build a socialist society and in their struggle for world peace, democracy and social progress.

The meeting was addressed next by head of the delegation of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement Andreas Christodoulides, Member of the Politburo and Secretary in Charge of Press and Propaganda of the Central Committee of PASOK.

He emphasizzd: We oppose the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists because Korea is one historically and geographically from old times.

Head of the delegation of the Socialist Party of Costa Rica, also spoke at the meeting.

He said that he and his delegation members were deeply impressed by the report delivered by President Kim Il Sung at the central celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Cuba

A meeting was held at the Korea-Cuba Friendship Pyongyang Textile Machine Plant on September 11 to welcome the party and government delegation headed by Joel Domenech Beniter, Member of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and Deputy Prime Minister.

The meeting was attended by Chong Song Nam and other personages concerned.

Addressing the meeting first, Kim U Ryong said that the Cuban people under the guidance of Comrade Fidel Castro have defended the gains of socialism, frustrating the incessant acts of aggression and provocation of the U.S. imperialists.

We, he declared, sincerely rejoice over the successes made by the Cuban people in the revolution and construction and heartily wish them fresh achievements in their future struggle.

Speaking next, head of the delegation Joel Domenech Benitez said that in Pyongyang his delegation could see the selfless devotion and faithfulness displayed by the Korean people in the building of the country and that the edifices everywhere clearly show the daily flowering new life of the Korean people.

Mexico, France, Belgium

A meeting was held at the Theatre of the Wonsan Youth Hall on September 12 in welcome of the delegation of the Communist Party of Mexico, the delegation of the French Communist Party and the delegation of the Communist Party of Belgium.

Speaking at the meeting first, Paek Jong Won said: Our people greatly treasure their friendship and solidarity with the Communist Party of Mexico, the French Communist Party and the Communist Party of Belgium and express support to and solidarity with them in their struggle against oppression and exploitation by monopoly capital, for defence of the democratic rights of the working masses and the building of socialist society free from exploitation and oppression, and against imperialist policies of aggression and war.

The next speaker was head of the delegation of the Communist Party of Mexico Jose Encarnacion Perez, Member of the Executive Committee, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Mexico. He said that the Korean people have effected really a great turn in the ideological, technical and cultural fields.

Such successes could be made because the Korean people under the wise leadership of respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung have followed the Juche idea founded by him.

Speaking next, head of the delegation of the French Communist Party Raymond Guyot, Deputy and the Central Committee of the French Communist Party, said:

The impressive mass demonstration in Pyongyang shows the successes made in the industrial, agricultural and cultural fields, the revolutionary mettle of the united new generation of the Korean people closely rallied around the Workers' Party and the unshakable will of the Korean people to achieve the reunification of the country without fail.

Bulgaria

A friendship meeting with the party and government delegation of Bulgaria was held at the Korea-Bulgaria Friendship Kumdae Cooperative Farm on September 11.

Invited there were the members of the party and government delegation of Bulgaria headed by Mitko Grigorov, Member of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and Vice-President of the State Council, and Hristo Kelchev, Bulgarian Ambassador to Korea.

The meeting was attended by Li Yong Gang and other personages concerned and functionaries of the cooperative farm.

The attendants conversed with each other in a friendly atmosphere.

The delegation visited the store, the nursery and the kindergarten of the farm and the Kumdae Senior Middle School.

SISP, Swiss Progressive Orgs., FPDL

A meeting was held on September 12 at the Kaesong Municipal House of Culture in welcome of the delegation of the Swiss Independent Socialist Party and the Swiss Progressive Organizations and the delegation of the Finnish People's Democratic League.

Addressing the meeting first, Chang In Sok expressed support and solidarity for the struggle of the Swiss Independent Socialist Party and the Swiss Progressive Organizations against monopoly and for defence of the democratic rights and interests of the working masses and for the struggle of the Finnish People's Democratic League against imperialism and monopoly capital and for defence of the right of the working masses to live and the realization of socialism in unity with all progressive forces of the country.

Head of the delegation of the Swiss Independent Socialist Party and the Swiss Progressive Organizations Carobbio Werner, General Secretary of the Swiss Independent Socialist Party, spoke next.

He said that all the successes registered by the Korean people in the fields of industry, agriculture, education and public health signified a demonstration of the strength and will of the Korean people and graphically showed the great vitality of the Juche idea.

In her speech head of the delegation of the Finnish People's Democratic League Else Aaltonen, Vice-Chairman of the Finnish People's Democratic League, said that as long as the U.S. troops are present on the Korean Peninsula the dark clouds would constantly hang over Korea, covering the azure sky, and peace be harassed.

The Finnish People's Democratic League and all progressive organizations and forces in Finland actively support the efforts bent by President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people, and the Government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to reunify the country peacefully on democratic principles, she noted.

USSR

A friendship meeting with the Soviet party and state delegation was held on September 11 at the Korean Soviet Friendship Kochang Cooperative Farm.

Invited there were the members of the delegation headed by N.M. Matchanov, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic, and G.A. Kriulin, Soviet Ambassador to the DPRK.

O Mun Han and other personages concerned and functionaries of the farm were present.

The attendants conversed with each other in a friendly atmosphere.

The guests went round the nursery and a farmer's house, fields and the orchard where President Kim Il Sung had personally visited during his on-the-spot guidance of the farm.

Leaving the farm, the guests left souvenir there.

A meeting was also held at the Kim Chaek Polytechnic Institute on September 13 to welcome the party and state delegation of the Soviet Union.

Attending the meeting were O Mun Han and other personages concerned.

The members of the delegation and the Soviet Ambassador to Korea G.A. Kriulin were present on invitation.

Speaking at the meeting, N.M. Matchanov, head of the delegation said that the Korean working people, under the leadership of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, have turned their country, once a backward colony, into a powerful socialist state with a developed industry and highly productive agriculture and one million engineers, assistant engineers and specialists during the last thirty years.

The entire Soviet people, he declared, strongly demand that an end be put to the interference of the imperialist forces in the internal affairs of Korea and that all the U.S. troops are withdrawn from south Korea completely and immediately with their weapons including nuclear arms. We believe that the desire of the Korean people to reunify their country on a peaceful and democratic basis, without any foreign interference, will be brought to realisation. The Soviet people are always on the side of the Korean people in this just cause, he stressed.

Hungary

A meeting welcoming the party and government delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic was held on September 11 at the Korea-Hungary Friendship Unbong Cooperative Farm.

Speaking first at the meeting, An Jong Man said that the Hungarian people are today registering fine successes in their endeavours to carry out the 5th 5-Year Plan earlier than schedule under the leadership of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party headed by Comrade Janos Kadar.

Speaking next was Gyula Szeker, Member of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers, who is heading the delegation.

Today, he said, the Korean working people under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung are waging a successful struggle to further consolidate the economic basis of socialism and enhance the people's living standard, while carrying out the tasks of the Second Seven-Year Plan.

He expressed the belief that the selfless labour and struggle of the Korean people will bear deserved fruits in the end, too.

The Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Hungarian people will, as in the past, so in the future, stand on the side of the Korean communists and the Korean people and strongly oppose all the attempts to obstruct Korean reunification and interfere in their internal affairs.

The meeting was attended by Choe Jae U and personages concerned and farmers there.

Szabo Ferenc, Hungarian Ambassador to the DPRK, was invited to the meeting.

Various Functions Held in Socialist Countries

In celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, various functions were held in many socialist countries, according to reports.

China

The Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries and the Sino-Korean Friendship Association gave a reception at the Great Hall of the People in Peking on September 7.

Earlier on September 5, a celebration meeting was held at the China-Korea Friendship Hunghsing People's Commune.

A Korean film week began from September 7 and its opening ceremony was held at the Capital Theatre in Peking on September 6.

Romania

A Bucharest meeting was held under the cosponsorship of the Bucharest Municipal Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, the National Council of the Romanian Socialist Unity Front and the Romania-Korea Friendship Association.

Soldiers' meetings were sponsored by the Romanian Navy Command and an infantry brigade stationed in Brasov.

Yugoslavia

A mass meeting was held on September 8 in Yugoslavia-Korea Friendship Kragujevac county in the Socialist Republic of Serbia, Yugoslavia.

Bulgaria

A meeting was on September 4 jointly organized in Mikhailovrad of Bulgaria by the City Party Committee and the City People's Council.

A celebration meeting was held on September 5 in Sofia under the co-sponsorship of the National Council of the Bulgaria Fatherland Front, the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions, the Sofia City Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the Bulgarian Women's Committee, the Bulgarian Committee for Solidarity with the Peoples of Asia and Africa and the Bulgaria-Korea Friendship Association.

Mongolia

A meeting took place in the capital of Mongolia on September 8.

A meeting was held on September 6 on the Mongolia-Korea Friendship "Khdelmer" Agricultural Cooperative in Altan Bultak county, central province of Mongolia.

Poland

A meeting and a concert were arranged at a theatre in Warsaw on September 7 under the co-sponsorship of the National Committee and the Warsaw Municipal Committee of the Popular United Front of Poland.

Earlier, meetings were held at an engineering unit of the Polish People's Army and by members of the "Students Action Corps—Chelm 80", an extracurricular organization of students, in Chelm.

Cuba

A meeting was held on September 8 at the Hall of the Cuban National Committee for the Development of Forestry Resources under the cosponsorship of the Trade Union Center of the Working People of Cuba and the Forestry Workers Trade Union of Cuba.

Earlier on September 7 a meeting was held in Havana. It was attended by Diocles Torralva Gonzalez, Member of the State Council of the Republic of Cuba and Deputy Prime Minister of the Government and other leading functionaries of the party and government bodies and public organizations of Cuba and a large number of people.

Vietnam

A meeting was held in Hanoi on September 8 under the auspices of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front and the Vietnam Committee in Support of Korea.

Soviet Union

A celebration meeting of public circles in the capital of the Soviet Union was held in Moscow on September 6.

On the same day a celebration meeting was held in Ashkaba. Earlier, on September 4, a meeting was held at the Freder Cutting Tool Factory in Moscow.

Czechoslovakia

A central meeting was held in Prague under the auspices of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak National Front.

An employees' meeting was held at the "Kohinor" Pencil Factory in Ceske Budejovice of Czechoslovakia.

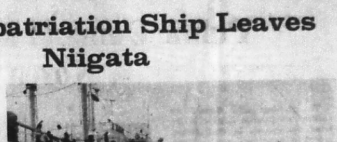
Syria

An opening ceremony of a DPRK book and photo exhibition and film week was held in Aleppo Province under the auspices of the Ministry of Culture and National Direction of Syria.

Guinea

A Korean photo exhibition was arranged at the auditorium of the Nasser University. (KCNA)

181st Repatriation Ship Leaves Niigata



The repatriation ship "Mangyongbong" leaving Niigata with the 181st batch of returnees

The 181st batch of Korean nationals returning to the socialist fatherland from Japan left Niigata on September 22 afternoon aboard the repatriation ship "*Mangyongbong*".

The pier of Niigata Port was packed with numerous Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) workers and Korean compatriots including families, relatives and friends of the returnees.

A seeing-off ceremony was given on the spot with Vice-Chairmen Li Jin Gyu, Li Gye Baek and Pak Jae Sik of Chongryun attending. Speeches were made by Kawakami Kihachiro, Mayor of Niigata and Dietman Yoneda Togo, Vice-Chairman of the Cooperative Committee for Korean Repatriation in Niigata, Vice-Chairman Li Gyé Baek and Chong Il Baek, head of the DPRK Red Cross Society delegation.

Among the returnees was Miss Pak Sun Sil, 25, graduate of Choson University who just came back here after a one-year study at State Bagdad University. She underwent special Arab-language training there.

Petition Fabricated by "KCIA"-Controlled Body Does Not Represent Japanese Wishes

The "KCNA"-controlled ghost organization "Japanese people's association to support the Pusan-Siniuju, Siniuju-Pusan grand march for peace" reportedly sent on September 4 a petition to the respective legations of socialist countries in Japan and to the ambassadors of 27 countries to Japan, calling on them to pressure the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and south Korea to allow in the grand march demonstrators.

The appeal is intended to make them believe that the association is made up of Japanese who "likewise want to help the reunification of Korea".

The association was allegedly inaugurated on July 11 in Tokyo with the backing of "Chominryun" (the "Federation of Koreans in Japan for Promoting Democracy").

"Chominryun" alleges that it is a neutral organization affiliated with neither Chongryun nor "Mindan" (the "ROK" Residents Association in Japan) and claims that its aim is to reunify Korea peacefully without adhering to any ideologies. It uses every possible method to disguise its true colours by abusing the words "peace", "democratization" and "neutrality".

"Chominryun" was faked up three years ago with Pak Jae Gyong, an agent of the "KCIA" and councillor of the puppet south Korean embassy in Tokyo, as a central figure. It is a fifth column whose mission is to give a misleading impression that Chongryun is divided and to throw into confusion the movement to support Korea's reunification. Its funds are given by the "KCIA".

The proposed trans north-south trek is part of the plot of "Chominryun" to slander the DPRK, confuse the Japanese people's movement to support Korea's reunification and succor the Pak junta. But, with the U.S. forces occupying south Korea and the Pak Jung Hi dictatorial regime still suppressing the south Korean people, such trek cannot have any sense.

The "KCIA" faked up a support body "composed of Japanese people"—"Japanese people's association to support the Pusan-Siniuju, SinjuPusan grand march for peace".

Before the inauguration of the association, "Chominryun" appealed to many famous Japanese personages to become its members while camouflaging its true colours. But after they became aware of the identity of the body, most of them refused assistance. "Chominryun" failed in the inauguration of the association.

The petition sent to the embassies here by no means represents the demand of those Japanese people who wish an independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

"Two Koreas" Plot in Analysis (7)

"German Mode" Intended for Korea's Division

(Continued from the previous issue)

The U.S. and the Pak Jung Hi junta are leaving no means untried to create "two Koreas," publicizing the East-West German mode.

President Kim Il Sung has this to say:

"The people of the German Democratic Republic want Germany to exist as two states, whereas the Korean people call for the reunification of their country."

The Korean question and the German question are totally different in their nature from each other in terms of history and the present situation.

Korea Different from Germany

The Korean nation is a homogeneous people who had lived harmoniously with the same culture and customs in the same territory for thousands of years. Unlike Korea, Germany existed as "an alliance of numerous German states" for a long time. Germany was still a confederate state when Bismarck unified it as an imperialist country in the beginning of the 19th century.

This shows how the Korean question is fundamentally different in its nature from the case of Germany from the historical viewpoint. Korea and Germany have different reasons for their respective division.

Formerly, Germany was a suzerain state, while Korea was a colonial country. Germany was divided as a result of its defeat in its aggression on other countries; but Korea was divided as a consequence of the occupation of half of its territory by imperialism. In short, Germany itself should be held responsible for its own division.

It was then the colonial yoke of the Japanese imperialists after World War II, the northern half of the Republic has been converted into a full-fledged independent state. However, the Korean Peninsula remains still divided owing to the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. troops.

Korea's division is an outcome of the illegal interference by the outside forces. A lasting end will be put to the division of Korea only when the intervention and divisive plots by the outsiders are completely terminated.

Reunification Unanimous Desire of Koreans

The Korean question is completely different from the case of Germany in the extent of aspiration and demand of their peoples.

The aspiration and demand of the people concerned are an important guidepost in settling the issues relating to their country.

Its people accept the division of Germany because they historically lived separately. East and West Germany agreed to become separate sovereign states in international life since the treaty on the relations between two Germanies was concluded in 1972.

The Korean people are categorically opposed to the division and unanimously call for national reunification because they lived harmoniously in the same territory for about five thousand years with the same language and the same culture and customs.

The forces opposed to Korea's reunification and desirous of its division, if any, are only a handful of quislings selling out the country and the people to foreign forces and their imperialist masters who aid and abet them.

German Division Favourable to Peace

The demands of the neighbouring countries are different with regard to the Korean and German questions.

The European people want the division of Germany which ignited two wars and did big damage to the neighbouring countries. Because if Germany should be reunified along militarist policies and grow stronger, it would emerge again as dangerous aggressive forces.

However, Korea's reunification is fully supported by the world's people, particularly the neighbouring countries. If Korea remains divided, this will be a threat to peace in Asia and in the rest of the world. Therefore, Korea must not be partitioned into "two Koreas" but should be reunified into one by all means, not only in the vital interests of the Korean nation but also for the lasting peace of Asia and the world.

The continued division of Korea will not only spell greater misery and distress for the Korean people but also jeopardize universal peace and security in the world as well as in Asia.

Continued north-south military confrontation caused by Korea's division will further aggravate the tension and, in the long run, will make armed hostilities inevitable.

Further, if Korea remains divided, it will only help the expansion of Japanese monopoly forces that once invaded Korea, to say nothing of reducing south Korea to a permanent U.S. colony and military base, and furthermore, will result in the imperialists' use of south Korea as a forward base in their aggression against the socialist and peace-loving countries.

Only the reunification of Korea can put an end to its people's misfortunes and agonies caused by the national division and can eliminate a major source of disputes in Asia.

Therefore, sympathetic organizations supporting Korea's reunification mushroom all over the world and the 30th UN General Assembly adopted a resolution calling for the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea and the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea.

Afore-mentioned affairs show clearly that there is no reason for Korea to be bisected. The "German mode" advertized by the splitists is nothing but a farce designed to create "two Koreas". (To be continued)

Mongolia

A meeting was held on September 13 on the Korea-Mongolia Friendship Ryongo Cooperative Farm in welcome of the Mongolian party and government delegation headed by Tumenbayaryn Ragtcha, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Addressing the meeting, Chang Chang Son said that the Mongolian people have made big successes in the struggle for building socialism under the leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party and wished them new success in their future struggle for carrying out the present Five-Year Plan put forward at the 17th Congress of the Party.

Speaking next at the meeting, Tumenbayaryn Ragtcha said: During our stay in Korea we clearly saw the Korean people have won brilliant victory in the socialist construction as they did in the hard-fought fatherland liberation war and have made full preparations in national defence to repulse the U.S. imperialists' armed invasion.

Saying that under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung the Korean people are building socialism at the speed of Chollima, he expressed the firm belief that they would certainly reunify their country.

In the name of the delegation he expressed deep thanks for the cordial hospitality accorded it by President Kim Il Sung and the Korean people from its arrival in Korea.

The members of the delegation and Mongolian Ambassador to the DPRK Nyamzhavin Basanzhav were invited to the meeting. (Concluded)

Public Demand Rising in S.Korea for Korea Reunion

The growing public demand for national reunification is clear in the latest developments in south Korea, according to reports reaching here from Seoul.

Recently, 17 south Korean youth, active in the students' movement, joined the opposition United Socialist Party. They issued a declaration when they joined the party.

The declaration says as "We will fight for the independent and peaceful national reunification and social renovation in accordance with the basic principles of nationalism, social democracy and new liberalism."

All the 17 people are around 30 years old; they fought against Pak's election as president for the third term and against the revision of the "constitution" in 1969.

This is the first time that people from the students' movement, fighting in the forefront of the south Korean people's struggle, have joined en masse the United Socialist Party, making clear their intention to fight for national reunification.

Earlier, on Sep. 13, more than 1,000 students staged a campus demonstration at Seoul National University, shouting "Down with the Pak regime!" and "Down with the *yusin* system!" The students issued a "Democratic Declaration on the Present Situation," in which they call on all the universities and colleges in south Korea to boycott classes from Oct. 16 and proposed to hold a "meeting of all citizens and students in order to abolish the *yusin* dictatorship" on Saejongro Street, in front of Capitol Hill in downtown Seoul on Oct. 17.

They shouted slogan: "Probe the apartment allotment scandal!" and "Expose the sex scandal involving legislators!" and distributed copies of a declaration. They claimed the reunification is the greatest historical task of the nation and that the reunification should be achieved independently and peacefully according to the democratically expressed opinion of the people.

A most dramatic event took place on Jun. 26 when 200 students and 4,000 ordinary citizens gathered on Saejongro Street in Seoul to attend an anti-"government" meeting.

These recent developments show that the public demand for national reunification is mounting in south Korea.

Korean youths and students here Sep. 23 extended their firm solidarity to the patriotic struggle of the south Korean students against the suppressive rule of the Pak junta.

Korean Youths, Students Here Denounce Pak's Suppression

A central meeting of Korean youths and students here was held at the Korean Press Hall in Tokyo on September 16 to extend support and encouragement to the students of Seoul University and Koryo University in their anti-"government" struggle.

Im Ik Gwan, vice-Chairman of the CSC of the League of Korean Youth here, made a speech at the meeting to be followed on the rostrum by many youths and students.

The speakers unanimously expressed full support for the anti-"government" struggle of the students, saying that it was a just patriotic struggle reflecting the unanimous desire and demand of the south Korean students and people for destroying the "*yusin* system" and realizing the democratisation of society.

Denouncing with surging national indignation the crime of the Pak junta in bestially suppressing the students in their just anti-"government" struggle, they strongly demanded the propmpt release of the imprisoned students.

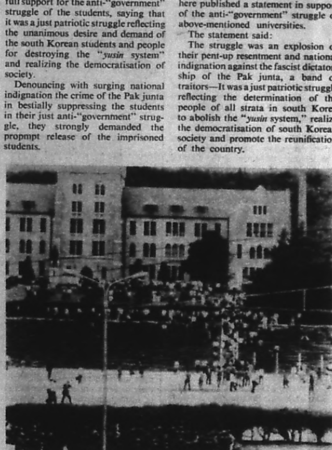
They also exposed and denounced the United States and the Japanese authorities for obstructing the reunification of Korea, encouraging the south Korean Pak junta.

Earlier, on September 15, meetings of Korean youths and students here were held at Choson University and Korean Middle and High School in Tokyo to support the struggle of the students of Seoul University and Koryo University.

Meanwhile, on the same day, the CSC of the League of Korean Youth here published a statement in support of the anti-"government" struggle of above-mentioned universities.

The statement said:

The struggle was an explosion of their pent-up resentment and national indignation against the fascist dictatorship of the Pak junta, a band of traitors—It was a just patriotic struggle reflecting the determination of the people of all strata in south Korea to abolish the "*yusin* system," realize the democratisation of south Korean society and promote the reunification of the country.



Over 2,000 students of Koryo University stage a campus demonstration on Sep. 14 in defiance of tear bombs thrown by the puppet plainclothesmen.

Leading Japanese Papers Report S. Korean Students' Struggle

Leading Japanese papers Sep. 15 unanimously carried reports about the fierce anti-"government" struggle waged by the students of Koryo University in Seoul on Sep. 14.

The Seoul correspondent of "Asahi Shimbun" said:

The autumn season student movement in south Korea tended towards further upswing against the background of the volatile Asian situation that began to be noticed around the Korean Peninsula.

Koryo University has a tradition of the student movement in which they took the lead when toppling the Syngman Rhee regime in 1960.

He continued:

Sheets of blanks of the daily police report about the "speech and conduct of students" to the police headquarters were lying scattered in the police room by the gate of Koryo University destroyed by students that day.

Many KCIA operatives and plainclothes men are stationed in major south Korean universities. The daily report blanks concretely disclosed how nervous the authorities are about he movement of the students.

The daily report consists of 1. the atmosphere of campus, 2. speech and conduct of teachers and students, 3. the guiding capacity and influence of teachers, 4. prospect of morrow, and 5. police steps.

And there are blanks for writing about the students who gather at the lecture rooms, library, student hall and other places under the title of "attendance of students." This gives a glimpse of the "campus surveillance" the repeal of which the students constantly demand.

The Seoul correspondent of "Mainichi Shimbun" said that the students of Koryo University, in their two hour long fight, hold out undauntedly throwing a moutainous scrap briquet when stones ran out.

He further said:

Quite a few students have been walked away at Seoul and Koryo universities.

The critical action against the government by the students of Koryo University sympathetic with the movement of Seoul University may influence other universities.

Minjok Sibo:

Speeches of Families of Political Dissidents

(Continued from the previous issue)

Choe Yong Hui

Now my husband and other detainees in the Kwangju Prison are suffering from inveterate dyspepsia, chronic arthritis, nervous disease, astigmatism, serious piles and other chronic diseases. I heard that the hair of Kim Hyo Sun, a 25 year old young man, has turned grey owing to malnutrition and lack of sunlight.

Now I am going to tell in detail about numerous unreasonable things I have seen with bitter resentment for four years since 1974.

First comes the illegality of the emergency decree to be seen in illegal arrest, illegal detention, torture and illegal trial resulting from fundamental contradictions in the case of the National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy. Emergency decree No. 4 proclaimed on April 3, 1974, provides for punishment, imprisonment for five years at the minimum and death at the maximum. I think my explanation is unnecessary as there are a lot of materials and a lot of evidences of violation of human rights.

Second comes the application of the anti-communist law.

All cases of violation of the anti-communist law are ridiculous. But my husband's is all the more so. At that time the law was applied to many persons. The main charges were concerned with books, songs and listening to broadcasting of the north.

In the case of my husband Li Hyon Bae, the final statement of the supreme court on the book in question, a collection of Japanese articles headlined "Revolution in Modern Asia and Law" says: "Though the collection carries an article by a Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan)-lining scholar, it was bought through a legal channel and, therefore, the anti-communist law cannot be applied. But, the political idea of the defendant is pro-communist. So his act can be regarded as a violation of paragraph two, article 4 of the anti-communist law." (daily Tong-A Ilbo, April 8, 1977)

I assert that if the said book "Revolution in Modern Asia and Law" is a seditious one, the Minister of Culture and Information and an official in charge of book import who allowed the import of the book in question and book import companies should be punished first.

Third comes the position of student. My husband is evidently a second year graduate student, history course, of Seoul National University. The education law clearly defines a postgraduate student as student. Furtheremore, the defence minister's confirmation of a ruling at the general court-martial, a statement of reasons for the reduction of penalty from death to life imprisonment (Tong-A Ilbo, September 7, 1974) say that he is a second year graduate student, history course, of Seoul National University.

This notwithstanding, they assert that he is not a student under the measures of February 15 alone. I am dumbfounded by their arbitrary application of the law. I cannot but think that they are ignoramuses knowing not even the basis of law.

Fourth comes the question of penalty.

They indiscriminately passed death, life imprisonment and 20 years in prison upon students. But within ten months, they set free many of them. But they keep only four still in prison and talk about "by penalty...." isn't this proof of the shameless character of the authorities? Last comes the question of violation of human rights in prison. As part of crafty suppression by the prison administration of violators of the emergency decree, indescribable violation of human rights is rampant, such as the prohibition of physical exercise, prohibition of outing for labour which is a legitimate right of the convicted, solitary detention and the complete shutting of windows on the pretext of communication among prison cells. As a result, the political prisoners are suffering from various inveterate diseases, and their protests fall on a deaf ear.

I cannot repress vehement indignation at the authorities who believe that "the powerless will be tired with crying."

Choe Mal Sun

My son, who was a student of the medical college of Seoul National University, was walked to the army security command for the reason he could not tell, on November 29, 1975, in front of a lecture room when he reached campus.

They beat him savagely, without so much as an explanation, though he did not know what offense he had committed and why he was arrested.

They trampled on the upper part of his thighs with jackboots, a stick put under them, till the stick was broken and his flesh was lacerated and torn off, and he swooned several times, utterly exhausted, and they did not allow him to sleep for a whole week, which gave him so great sufferings that he even gave up the desire to live for two months.

A mere thought of it makes me shudder. This examination of my son forced a statement out of him, which itself became a prosecution to put him on trial. Now he is in a secluded world, not knowing whether he will survive or not, separated from his parents. I would not be able to relieve myself of these grievances, even if I cried my heart out.

Uneducated as I am, I wonder why he was charged with spying and with the violation of the anti-communist law, the national security law, emergency decree No. 9, and so on and so forth. He just took part in a demonstration. Nothing more.

Here is another shocking story. The authorities seemed to be lacking confidence in backing the public action against him by the unbearable tortures of him at the army security command alone. When he tried to disclose the truth of the case during the first hearing, they threw him into a solitary cell, the prison within the prison, bound him with chains and beat him till he bruised and kept him awake by sounding a loudspeaker for a week. The pains of sleeplessness and terror caused a symptom of deliration and he was taken to the army general hospital for the so-called treatment, while the examination for the first hearing was being conducted by an investigation officer of the army security command, and was kept there from April 19 to the end of May, 1976, unable to appear in the court.

And what did they do to him? When my son appeared in the court, he did not recognize his own parents and brothers. He looked blank, his eyes out of focus. A close look revealed that his hands were shaking in a convulsive fit. But, that was not all. He was a mere marionette answering unconditionally "yes" to the questions of the public procurator. "Yes," "yes"....

A few more words to explain how the army security command could make my son a machine answering only "yes."

In the so-called hospital, they burned his body with cigarettes and made countless injections directly into his blood vessels till those in his left arm became stiffened.

Look! Falsity is disguised as fact through brutal tortures and, falling a prey to this injustice, our family is now on the verge of destruction. My husband, chagrined at the lot of the wronged son; fell unconscious in Seoul prison to become an invalid.

Now, there is nothing to be afraid of in this world to me. I'll fight, even if I may fall a hundred times or a thousand times, till the false charge against my son is retracted and he is acquitted.

1979 S.Korean Budget Disclosed

The south Korean "Economic Planning Board" Sep. 14 disclosed that the south Korean budget for next year will be amount to 4,555,000 million won, a whopping increase of 29.5 percent from this year.

The budget is 93 times that of 1960 when the Pak Jung Hi seized power by a military coup d'etat.

This budget plan, amounting to $9.5 billion in both revenue and spending, was finalized in consultation with the ruling "Democratic Republican Party" and will be presented to the puppet National Assembly early next month.

This unprecedented expansion of the fiscal 1979 budget, the "EPB" said, is designed to help develop manpower resources by enlarging educational facilities at universities and colleges.

However, the "defense spending" of the new budget totals 1,559 billion *won* ($3.2 billion), up 24.5 percent from the 1978 budget. About 36 percent of military spending will be covered by "defense surtaxes" which will amount 554 billion *won* ($1.15 billion).

This fact clearly shows that in accordance with the so-called "compensatory measures" for the withdrawal of U.S. ground troops from south Korea, the Pak junta is increasing its "defense expenditures," strengthening the puppet armed forces while promoting the "1976-81 five-year plan for the modernization of the puppet army."

Moreover, the composition of the "economic development expenditures" which is indirectly related to the strengthening of war potentials of the puppet army, will be increased from this year's 34,2 percent to 35.6 percent, accounting for 20.3 percent of the total disbursement.

By increasing the indirect military expenditures, under pretext of so-called "economic development expenditures," the junta is stepping up the completion of industrial complexes in Pohang, North Kyongsang Province; Changwon, South Kyongsang Province; Osan, North Cholla Province; Ryochon, Kyonggi Province and Pukpyong, South Kyongsang Province, expanding Cheju-do Airport and other airport facilities.

Thus, the south Korean Pak junta intends to invest an enourmous sum of capital to promote the "militarization of economy."

In fact, the Pak junta intends to allocate 54.5 percent of the total budget to promote the war preparations in the name of the "defense expenditures" and the "economic development expenditures."

General administration expenses to maintain the fascistic rule of the junta will also be increased by 29.3 percent over 1978, accounting for 10.4 percent of the total budget.

The facts clearly show that the "General Budget for Fiscal 1979," drafted by the south Korean "Economic Planning Board" and submitted for deliberation to the ruling "Democratic Republican Party," is a budget more war-like than any other previous budgets.

Taxes: 93.9 Percent Of Revenues

Meanwhile, the new budget presupposes an unprecedentedly harsh spoliation of the south Korean people through taxation.

The south Korean "Ministry of Finance" Sep. 13 worked out a framework for tax collection for 1979 at a joint meeting of the "Budget Settlement Committees" of the "Democratic Republican Party" and the puppet "Yujong-hoe."

An item-by-item breakdown of estimated tax collections for 1979 is as follows:

Internal taxes (2,722,900 million *won*), an increase of 24.2 percent over this year's budget; tarrif (651,200 million *won*) an increase of 46.9 percent; and "defense tax" (553,800 million *won*), an increase of 39.9 percent.

The so-called "national taxes" including the internal taxes, tarrif and "defense tax" are set at 3,927,900 million *won*, up 29.6 percent rise over this year.

In particular, the increase of 29.6 percent in the "national taxes" is much higher than the increase rate of 20.7 percent for 1977 and of 22.5 percent for 1978.

Moreover, the increase in the revenue from the monopoly industries which entirely charge to the south Korean people, was put at 360,000 million *won*, up 28.6 percent over this year.

The south Korean Pak junta intends to increase taxes including national taxes and revenue from monopoly industries, to 4,288,000 million *won*, up 93.9 percent increase over this year.

This fact indicates that the south Koreans have to pay 115,586 *won* per capita, up 29.4 percent over this year.

Moreover, they have also to pay local taxes which are not included in the fiscal 1979 budget.

As a result, total tax collections including "national taxes", "revenue tax from the monopoly industries" and "local taxes" amo nt 4,7 9,000 *won*, an increase of 29.5 percent over this year. Accordingly, total per capita tax collections will amount to 127,100 *won*, up 27.6 percent over this year.

All these facts clearly show that the new budget of the Pak junta is an unheard-of murderous war budget, a predatory budget aimed at speeding up the war preparations at the expense of the interests of the south Korean people.

S.Korean 1979 Budget Bill at Glance

Year, Increase	1979		1978		Increase	
Item	Amount	Composition	Amount	Composition	Amount	Rate(%)
Revenue						
Internal Tax	2,722.9	59.8	2,192.2	62.3	530.7	24.2
Tariff	651.2	14.3	443.3	12.6	207.9	46.9
Defense Tax	553.8	12.1	395.8	11.3	158.0	39.9
Monopoly Proceeds	360.0	7.9	280.0	8.0	80.0	28.6
Loan Trust Income	116.9	2.6	106.2	3.0	10.7	10.1
Sundry Incomes	150.2	3.3	99.5	2.8	50.7	51.0
Total	4,555.0	100.0	3,517.0	100.0	1,038.0	29.5
Expenditure						
General Administrative Expenses	474.5	10.4	367.0	10.4	107.5	29.3
National Defense	1,557.9	34.2	1,251.6	35.6	306.3	24.5
Economic Development	924.5	20.3	716.1	20.4	208.4	29.1
Social Development	1,109.9	24.4	786.4	22.4	323.5	41.1
Financial Support to Provincial Governments	308.3	6.8	246.9	7.0	61.4	24.9
Debt Servicing and Others	179.9	3.9	149.0	4.2	30.9	20.7
Total	4,550.0	100.0	3,517.0	100.0	1,038.0	29.5

(in billion won)

Tokdo Island Historically Inviolable Territory of Korea

Seoul and Tokyo reached a dubious agreement on the Tokdo Island at the "10th south Korea-Japan regular ministerial conference" held in Seoul on Sep. 13-14.

The Japanese side again brought forward the problem of "dominium" over the Tokdo Island at the "conference." The Pak Jung Hi junta yielded to the illegal claim of the Japanese and called for rectification of the imbalance in the trade between Seoul and Tokyo, in return for allowing Japanese fishing boats to freely catch fish in the waters around the island. The Japanese claim to the island is an expression of their brigandish aggressive designs on Korea.

The Tokdo Island is historically an inalienable part of Korean territory.

The island is not fit for inhabitation because there is no water to drink and no tree. The island is abundant in mineral resources (gold, iron ore and rock phosphate), and has been long used as a fishing ground and a military base by the Koreans. Fishermen from Ulrung, Kangwon and Kyongsang provinces came to the island to catch fish around May and June.

Korean archives show clearly that otters, whose fur is a well known export goods of Korea, were caught in the island.

Japanese historical records also show that the Tokdo Island belongs to the Korean people.

For example, the Tokdo Island was portrayed as a good fishing ground for Korean fishermen, according to a surveying report made by Sada, Moriyama and Saito who were sent there in April, 1870 by the Japanese government so as to inspect the Korean internal affairs.

A record in the possession of the Japanese imperialist naval, which illegally invaded Korea, reveals that tents and board-framed houses built by Korean fishermen, were severely destroyed by a typhoon when the Japanese warship "Tsushima-go" came to the island in November, 1904. The Korean fishermen were there to catch otters every summer and spent about ten days in board-houses.

Quite a few Japanese maps also recognize the Tokdo Island as a part of Korean territory.

The Tokyo government claims the dominium over the Tokdo Island on the sole ground that the "Bulletin No 40 of Shimane Prefecture" dated February 22, 1905 was issued, incorporating the Tokdo Island into Shimane Prefecture.

There might have been no need to record the "incorporation" of the island into Shimane Prefecture in the bulletin if the Tokdo Island were considered historical domination of Japan.

International law sets out the following four conditions to be met in order to establish territorial claim to any given island: Firstly, the island in question should be an ownerless land. Nevertheless, the Tokdo Island is not ownerless land but has long been used by the Korean people as a fishing ground. Secondly, a state must also publicly express its intention to possess the island. The "Bulletin No. 40 of Shimane Prefecture" was not the will of the state, but only a notice of a local government. Thirdly, an actual occupation should be undertaken. But the island was occupied and ruled by the successive south Korean regimes. Fourthly, an international notice prior to occupation of the island should be served.

The Cairo Declaration stipulates that the Japanese imperialists should pull out of all the territories that they had occupied by the use of force. The Tokdo Island must have been free from Japanese imperialist colonial rule when the Japanese government made an unconditional surrender allied powers.

Today south Korea has turned into a dual colony of the United States and Japan. Practically speaking, the Seoul pupptes cannot survive even a day without the support of Japanese monopoly capital.

Tokdo Island (Takeshima) is historically a part of Korean territory and no one is allowed to encroach upon it.

Rodong Sinmun Comments

Those who seek a foul political aim in the problem of the dominium over the Tokdo Island, whether aggressor or traitor, will face a stern judgement by our people and punishment by history.

The Korean people will never tolerate any attempt to cut off a part of the inviolable territory of Korea or use it as a lever of bargaining for treachery and aggression.

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea) said this on Sep. 8 in a commentator's article.

It noted:

The base act of Pak Jung Hi the puppet before the Japanese reactionaries is motivated by the criminal aim of getting a greater amount of economic and military aid from the masters for prolonging his wretched remaining days.

No one but such despicable traitors and flunkeyists as the Pak Jung Hi clique can offer an inalienable part of the territory lock, stock, and barrel to the aggressors to realize their long-term office.

As for the Japanese reactionaries' reclaim on the Tokdo Island, it is an expression of their brigandish desire of aggression and expansion for Korea.

This once again reveals the foul political intention of the Japanese reactionaries to step up their reinvasion of south Korea with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique as the guide and, furthermore, restore their old position as the colonial ruler over south Korea.

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